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## Mr. Roosevelt's Two Experiments With Home Rule.

In an opinion written by Presiding Justice CHARLES E. PARKER, the Supreme Court's Third Appellate Division yesterday declared unconstitutional the Roosevelt Special Franchise Tax act

This law was Mr. ROOSEVELT'S own measure in a peculiar and exceptional sense. It was his first effort for the enforcement of his personal views of the proper relation of Government to the corporations. It was the first practical application of his personal studies of existing inequalities in the distribution of wealth. It was the initial manifestation of a belief on his part that destiny had reserved for him the task of curbing the larger business activities of the country. At the same time, the Special Franchise Tax law of 1899 was Mr. Roose-VELT's first experiment in legislation of doubtful Constitutionality, deliberately undertaken by him and urged upon the Legislature in spite of an avowed suspicion on his part of its questionable character in the face of the supreme law of the State.

Mr. ROOSEVELT will be the last person to deny his full responsibility for the Franchise Tax law in the form in which it has now been declared unconstitutional. The test which has just been applied to this measure by the Third Appellate Division is the exact test which he suggested when, as Governor of New York, he besought the Legislature at Albany, in a special session called by him for that purpose, to pass the bill in the form which he recommended, and to leave the question of Constitutionality to the courts to decide afterward. This is the urged upon the leaders of the Legislature in his personal conferences with them in May of 1899. This is certainly the course which he publicly recommended in his vigorous message of urgency, when he pleaded for the enactment of the bill notwithstanding the possibility of its overthrow by the courts. Governor ROOSEVELT then said:

" If it is claimed that the particular method of sessment by the State Tax Commissioners may be improper or unjust, provision can be made for the same appeal to the courts that now lies in the case of any assessment on other kinds of property. Accordingly I recommend the enactment of a law the tax by the Board of State Tax Commissioners."

The point of doubtful Constitutionality there suggested by Governor ROOSEVELT as one that might well be left to the courts is the very point which has now impressed Justice PARKER and his concurring associates. The decision rendered

" The right to have all the property in its locality and by officers chosen by itself was secured to seek town and municipality in the State by the suttonal provision; and, in my judgment, that right by withdrawing from its operation one particular species of property than it has to with-

And again, on the danger of invading in any particular or for any reason the rights of home rule secured to the localities by the Constitution:

That instrument [the State Constitution] de clares what the Legislature may not do. They may not transfer the functions of a local office to State officers. If an act of the Legislature attempts to do that, presumptively it is a dangerous invasion of the home fule principle, certainly it is a pro ised to so transfer, by other acts, many other specified kinds of property. Concededly, the time would some when, to save the localities their home rule sights, the courts must hold an act unconstitutiona that in itself attempts to do no more than this ac-

So Mr. ROOSEVELT gets from the court the opinion which his special message invoked concerning the act he put through the Legislature by force of his earnestness, personal influence and condence in his individual theories of Constitutional interpretation.

What will be the effect of this judicial rebuke upon President ROOSEVELT'S disposition to urge the enactment by Congress of legislation of doubtful Constitutionality for the transfer to the Federal Government of powers and rights which the United States Constitution reserves to the States? No one, we think, can read Justice PARKER'S carefully reasoned opinion without being struck by the essential similarity of the enterprise of centralization which Governor ROOSEVELT undertook at Albany four rears ago and that in which he has lately been engaged as President.

Whatever effect this adverse decision may have upon Mr. ROOSEVELT'S own self-confidence, we should say that the impression made upon the intellects of the egislators of the Senate and House must be considerable.

It seems as if Providence, or Fortune, or the Genius that watches over our American system to preserve the delicate alance between central power and local authority within State lines, was neglecting no opportunity to warm the Congrees against the half-baked loaf and the half-cocked gun.

## Mr. Jerome and the Gambiers.

For something like fifty days, Sundays included, the District Attorney of the county of New York has been gunning for gamblers. He has rushed hot-foot through the valley of the Tenderloin; he has found fairly good shooting on the plains of the Rialto and he has brought down big game on the heights of Murray Hill. The trail has been warm, and it has been fine sport for the hunter. .

that sort of thing. It should never have been necessary for Mr. JEROME to go after the game. The police should have delivered it to him, ready to cook. All the same it is proper to inquire as to the results of the hunt.

Stripped of all spectacular effects, like gamblers' confessions, which, in the last analysis, would have little or no weight in a court of law, this latest campaign of the District Attorney's has raised two important questions of law. One concerns the legal execution of a search warrant; the other the legality of the secret proceedings before a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, by means of which Mr. JEROME is undertaking to get legal evidence against certain persons whom he charges, on information and belief, with keeping gambling houses.

The first question will remain unsetled until Police Inspector NICHOLAS BROOKS is acquitted or convicted of the charge of illegally entering the premises of one RICHARD A. CANFIELD. The propriety of the secret proceedings has been partly established. That is to say their legality has been twice questioned in the Supreme Court, by quite different methods, but in each case the District Attorney has secured judicial approval of his course.

The legality of these proceedings was and Mr. Justice Scott decided against him on nearly all the important points he raised. From that decision an appeal was taken and the case must be passed upon by the Appellate Division and, in all probability, by the Court of Appeals. The question, as raised by Mr. KESSLER, was passed upon last week by Mr. Justice LEVENTRITT, and that very able jurist promptly dismissed the case, denying to Mr. KESSLER the alternative writ of prohibition, by which the latter sought to stop the Special Sessions Justice from holding further secret proceedings. So it happens that the District Attor-

ney has won on every issue that has grown out of his anti-gambling campaign thus far passed upon.

The end, however, is not yet, and, like the conservative men of science, who withhold praise or censure for a new scientific discovery until its value has been established, so the District Attorney must not be unduly condemned or applauded for what he has achieved.

The result seems to be that JEROME has found a new way to get gamblers. He gets them through the testimony of course which he is understood to have their patrons. The District Attorney suspects that somebody conducts a gambling house within the confines of the county. A secret inquiry is inaugurated and to it he summons any man who he thinks may have played against that game. Testimony thus given against a man is proof enough for the predication of an indictment. The star chamber develops the criminal, as the testimony given therein develops the

There is no longer any use for the raid. The star chamber supplies better evidence and does not require the expenditure of so much vital force. The District Attorney need not leave his office to get the evidence he wants. The doors of every suspected house are as good as open to him. No wonder the soldiers of fortune are on the run.

New York as Viewed From Boston.

Unitarian Club of Boston last week in answer to the question "Why Unitarianism Does not Sweep the Country?" his text being a remark by the venerable Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE at that club recently, to the effect that he could not understand why so simple and democratic a religion as Unitarianism had

not swept the country long ago. So far as concerns New York, more particularly, Dr. SAVAGE said that Unitarianism had rather been swept aside than swept ahead; that here the old theology still has tremendous sway and that eight-tenths of the people have no sympathy with Unitarianism and no sort of idea what it means, but inherit their religion and take it on tradition. They are afraid to change their religious beliefs, explained Dr. SAVAGE, to question them, or to think about them in any critical spirit, but treat conformity as a

sort of obligation of good breeding. There is an element of truth in this. No gentleman," said JOHN VAN BUREN, ever changes his religion or his politics;" and undoubtedly there is very much of that spirit in New York at the present time. Religious and political partisanship is largely an inheritance. But it is not true, as Dr. SAVAGE said at Boston, that there is no thought on the subject of religion in New York, or that thought on it is narrowly limited. Open rebellion may be limited here, but the yeast of religious inquiry which is working throughout civilization is working in New York as actively as elsewhere. Men here are slow to change their religion, at least, to exchange religious belief for avowed and aggressive infidelity. In our society of fashion and among men of the world generally, Dr. SAVAGE said, not untruly, " if husbands have any religion they have it, as some people do their property, in their wife's name; and, unquestionably, they put it into safe place when they leave it to the custodianship of feminine religious sentiment. But the recent census of church attendance in New York and in London demonstrated that proportionately to the whole it consists of men much more largely here than in the English capital. In some of our churches there are as many

men as women at the Sunday services. Is this church attendance, in great part, merely a concession to convention? Who shall analyze the motives of the people making up the congregations? They themselves may be unable to analyze them; to separate genuine religious faith and devotion from the other and outside motives influencing them.

At any rate, relatively more men seen to go to church on Sunday in New York than in perhaps any other of the great cities of Christendom, certainly, many more than in London. They do not go to Unitarian churches in any large numbers either relatively or actually, not so many, proportionately, as did a generation ago, when Dr. Bellows was one The District Attorney is not made for of the great and popular preachers of the

town. Why is this? Is it not because the Unitarian type of mind has passed, usually, far beyond Unitarianism as an institution and landed in the agnosticism which has no use for any sort of church? Unitarianism itself has slipped the moorings of Dr. CHANNING. As compared with the Unitarianism of to-day, his was only a slight variation from strict orthodoxy. For instance, he reverenced the authority of the Bible to an extent not reached by even many of our orthodox theologians and clergy of this time. He would have shuddered at Dr. SAVAGE'S scientific criticism of the Bible, and even at that now fashionable in so many nominally orthodox theological schools.

The religious infidelity of this time. and perhaps in New York, more particularly, is not aggressive, does not seek to propagate itself. It respects rather than derides churches and religious faith, and even, oftentimes, preserves at least an appearance of outward conformity. Perhaps, in the end, it may be all the more dangerous on that account. We observe that the spirit of bitter controversy is exhibited rather in the letters sent to us from stanch believers than in those from serious questioners. The latter usually express unsatisfied religious yearnings rather than the violence of enmity to institutional religion which distinguished the old-time infidelity. challenged by young Mr. Lewisonn, The contemporary scepticism is usually courteous and not merely tolerant of belief, but also indisposed to shatter it in the minds of which it is a happy

New York, DR. SAVAGE should remember, and Bostonians should know, is very great and a cosmopolitan community, with every phase and form of religious belief represented in it and every variety of religious and sceptical thought. But here people who want religion or who desire to manifest practical conformity to it by going to a church are not likely to seek a church where ethical culture, or, at least, a mere religious philosophy, is purveyed as a substitute for religion. They want the real thing, or nothing.

A Septennial Parliament of Man. A year or two ago trust conferences

were the favorite form of entertainment in "sociological circles." Select thinkers summoned other select thinkers to meet at St. Louis, Chicago or other favorite capitals and ponder trusts. The trust conference seems to have disappeared or to have been transferred to Washington and the White House. A more majestic assemblage, an ecumenical council, of sages is now proposed. Naturally, the proposal comes forth in Massachusetts and is submitted to the General Court of that State, a body which is practically in permanent session. Last week the Hon. ROBERT TREAT PAINE, president, and the Hon. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TRUEBLOOD, Secretary, of the American Peace Society, presented to the House of Representatives a petition asking the General Court to ask Congress to ask the President to ask the Governments of the world to join in establishing an international congress. This congress s to meet every seven years " for deliberation and recommendation on matters of general international concern." It seems that the General lutions were not communicated to foreign Governments or the world congress might have begun to sit fifty or sixty

vears ago. The petitioners recite that:

" The nations are to-day united as never before commercial, economic, scientific, social and philanthropic relations, and their mutual interests are constantly and rapidly increasing."

Constant, rapid and intimate communication between nations has not been accompanied with any diminution. but rather with a strong increase, of national patriotism and chauvinism. Every year the commercial and economic rivalries between nations become flercer. Commercial and economic war may be said to be the normal relation between the great Powers of the world. People travel more, learn more foreign languages, in self-defence have to know more about other countries than was formerly the custom. There is a more eager hunt for markets, a stronger necessity of disposing of superfluous products. Really there is a sharper division between nations and not a closer union of them. A wise nation knows neither friendships nor hatreds. It follows undeviatingly the line of selfinterest. Temporary international fiirtations there may be, but they amount to nothing. What, for example, do the recent efforts of the German Emperor to convince the Americans of his friendship for them come to? The visit of Prince HENRY, the rather embarrassing gift of a statue of FREDERICK called the Great, the Germanic Museum at Harvard, have an amiable part in the "scientific, social and philanthropic relations mentioned by the Massachusetts petitioners, but are absolutely of no practical importance. These things are merely sentimental incidents. The United States and Germany will not cease to pursue to the utmost their own advantage and to take advantage of each

other if they can. A world's congress would give number of distinguished persons or figureheads an opportunity to exhibit themselves and more or less bad French, and to read papers or make speeches. To believe that it would "exert a great and growing influence in favor of amity and mutual good will, would lessen the danger of war and assure the permanence of peace and the continuance of prosperous commercial relations," as Mr. PAINE and Mr. TRUBBLOOD recite, is to build upon the clouds. So, not long before the outbreak of the Crimean War, the Crystal Palace Exhibition at London was to be the harbinger of peace among the nations. There are men living who had a poetic belief that the Crystal Palace was a sort of New Jerusalem.

A certain amount of small friction and jealousies is likely to be disengaged by international congresses. Otherwise they are as harmless, and just about as important, as those "public forums"

which seek to relieve the sometimes suppressed but essentially insuppressible Bostonian thirst for spouting.

Beanstalk Jack in Chicago. Mrs. W. D. McCLINTOCK, of the department of English in the University of Chicago, says " Jack and the Beanstalk is immoral! It seems strange that nobody, except Mrs. McCLINTOCK, ever thought of that. The man who remembers "Jack and the Beanstalk," and recalls the efforts he made to hold fast to the top of a haystack while reading it, will resent this assertion of the learned lady of the department of English?

JACK climbed higher even than Chicago's far-reaching smoke, and, descending, brought down the harp that charms the world of music to-day. But he was a chicken thief, Mrs. McCLINTOCK may say. He stole the hen that laid the golden eggs. "Ah!" to borrow from one of our most distinguished jurists, JACE was not caught with the hen, and, moreover, there is room for strong suspicion that the hen was glad to get away with him. That at least should appeal to the sentimental side of Mrs. McCLINTOCK'S

Did JACK steal the money bags? No: he merely removed them beyond the reach of the wicked giant to whom they were of no use, because that giant got his board and lodging free and never paid a red cent for the rent of his castle in the sky. No other charge against JACK can

be supported even by a beanstalk. JACK stands at the threshold of the castle of English literature, and the man who fails to get his permit to climb the winding stairs, just as he climbed the beanstalk, will never see the wondrous things within the grand old walls. When Lake Michigan dwindles away until it becomes a duck pond, when the site of the city of Chicago passes from the reach of history, and when the feathers of Mrs. McCLINTOCK's future wings fall out to join the snowflakes, boys will read the story of " Jack and the Beanstalk ' and bless the name of the author, if they can ever find it out.

The suggestion of a farm home for indigent New England barkcepers is interesting.—Boston Tran-script.

Are some New England barkeepers indigent ? If they are, their indigence is not due to any diminution of thirst along the stern and rock-bound coast and inwards of New England but to the increase of the thrifty habit of carrying a pocket-flask.

Political meteorologists are studying the descriptions of that " bright and perfeetly formed " rainbow which was seen at the zenith" in Norwalk, Ohio, at A. M., sharp, Monday. It lasted for half an hour and "was gazed upon with wonder-ment by the people." The sun was shining brightly. Not a cloud was in sight. At Akron and divers other cities the same rainbow was seen or seemed to be seen. In Cuyahoga county a bright and perfectly formed red devil wagon was seen in the zenith at 9:15 A. M. The Tom Johnson boom is getting phosphorescent.

The new German instrument, the esthesi ometer for recording mental fatigue may be useful in ways not thought of by its inventors. Few persons have any brains to fatigue; and few of those few are industrious enough to work their brains to the point of weariness. But by means of esthesiometers, speakers, orators and lecturers can "get a gauge on themselves" and know their effect upon their audience Court as far back as 1837 and 1838 Is a minister "candidating"? Is a pro-The Rev. Dr. Savage spoke at the world congress. Drawnablatte of a feesor looking for a job? Is a Representaive in Congress addressing his constituents? Give every hearer a copy of the esthesi ometer, and judge by the average of the records the value or want of value of the speaker and his proper percentage of weariness-making. In time, perhaps, public speakers can be classified as golf players are. We know some after-dinner droners, very proud of their performances, who would be astounded if the weariness they cause could be set forth in millimetres.

McConnata out all night .- Philadelphia Record. For the benefit of foreigners it should be explained that the Hon. FRANK McCONNELL was " knocked out " in the fourteenth round of a "preliminary bout" with the Hon SPIDER WELCH the other night. Mr. McCon-NELL didn't " come to " that evening. Consequently he was " out " all night. The Engish language is equal to all emergencies.

We can't decide whether the excitement said to reign in the Texas Legislature on account of the great question to wear or not to wear a"dross suit" at the inauguration ball las, night is to be interpreted as part of a Bailey boom or of a Hogg boom. Mr. Batter had grand, gloomy and peculiar notious about dress when he was first imported into Washington and scorned for s long time to clothe his Atlantean form in the black-and-white of evening. If we may say so without offence, he regarded evening dress as unwarranted. But Mr. BAILEY has fallen from his high Roman ashion, we believe. He is more of a soft Campanian than Deaf Smith county would approve; brilliant in the daytime and full of solemn pomp at night. The Hon. JAMES STEPHEN Hood is a famous dress reformer. Long ago he proposed a sort of cross hetween a kimono and a nightshirt as the easy garb of a democratic people. And he saddened the monarchies and aristocracies of Europe by refusing to submit his illimitable legs to the restraints of small clothes and silk stockings. Mr. Hood wants to be a Senator in Congress from Texas. We suspect that he is at the bottom of the reported insurrection against swallowtails.

Justice HERRICK's decision that the Corrupt Practices act is unconstitutional s another nail in the coffin of amateur egislation.

The frankness of the foreign exhibitors at the Automobile Show is most commendable. While holding to the belief that their own vehicles are superior to those made in this country, they do not hesitate to express the opinion that, in two or three years, America will overtake and pass Europe in

According to M. FOURNIER, the wellknown French chauffeur, the only things needed to insure the continued popularity and ultimate triumph of the American machines are " good roads and races." we can't race on good roads, he adds, why, we should race on bad ones; but race we should. Had it not been for racing in France, he believes that the French " autos ' never would have achieved their presen

Higher Beings Than Man in Space. The late Henry J. Bigelow in an article o ains pielection. Man is but a parasite upon a speck of dust whiri-ing in infinite space. Who will deny that in 'sfinite space there are higher beings than man?

distinction.

THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES. Our Dual System of Government and the

Struggie to Preserve It. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Every one should wish that you have not been mistaken in thinking that Attorney-General Knox has begun to see that, in the interstate commerce business, he has gone too far in the direction of a consolidated central oligarchy at Washington and is willing to retrace his steps. "Bed revocare gradum?" Eminent lawyers, of whom he is one, should be the powerful conservative strength of a dual system of government reposing, like neither a code nor a statute, but an expression of a few fundamental principles, and then an enumeration of powers and a

limitation of powers.

Ex-Renator Edmunds has recently sounded note of warning advice. He doclared that Congress has gone far enough in the law he had a hand in framing. What is needed, and all that is needed, he tells Congress and his countrymen, is that the President shall use faithfully, efficiently and with skilled attorneyship, the power already placed in his hands.

"If a State can authorise a monopoly of

production within its borders, because it has the power over production as such, although it indirectly affects interstate commerce, may not the United States regulate interstate com merce, over which it has exclusive control, even though it indirectly affects production over which, as such, it has no control?"

That question, asked by Mr. Knox at Pittaburg, has gone over the land, bedevilling the uninformed. The President naturally took it in as law and gospel, because it came from his capable Attorney-General Its interrogative form did not arrest attention and blunt the keen edge which cut so deep into the Constitutional truth, declared by Chief Justice Marshall in the Gibbon's case, in 1824, and since upheld by a long line of Supreme Court opinions, that regulation of "the internal commerce of a State" had not been "surrendered to a general government."

Debate over the question whether or no production within its borders" would now be academic because nobody is proposing it, and the Attorney-General will concede the power, which, if Congress cannot directly assail, it cannot indirectly assail.

Both the States and Congress have heretofore endeavored, by subtle machinations to break down the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution. One State after another has tried to make other States, and their citizens or corporations, pay a part of its taxes, but the Supreme Court has prevented. Congress has legislated to impair the police power of a State at the point of least resistance, but the Supreme Court has interposed to stop the beginnings. Some one has counted over 150 decisions

by the court, interpreting, defining and applying the interstate commerce clause. The struggle, long and earnest by the "temperance" advocates, over the right of each State to regulate, and even prohibit, the liquor traffic, has very recently been closed by a victory for State sovereignty. Interstate commerce in liquor has not been stopped, but it has been proclaimed that Congress shall not use its power so as to prevent liquor when it has come inside of a State, even in the package of importa-

tion, from subjection to State law. The Supreme Court has adjudged that neither Congress, nor the court, can interfere with annoying State legislation against those wishing to make and sell wholesome oleomargarine as an article of food.

Till the recent Knox-Roosevelt campaign, and ever since the Fourteenth Amendment, the judicial rule has been that, over what is entirely local, each State is supreme, unless it violates the right to life, liberty or property, without "due process of law;" and, conversely, Congress is supreme over all that is national, if it does not offend against the Fifth Amendment

The nation is not permitted to keep open the channels of interstate trade by laws unnecessary and improper to execute the commerce clause of the Constitution (the necessity and propriety the Supreme Court can adjudge), nor by laws prohibited by any other clauses of the Constitution, such as the Fourth and Fifth amendments.

Right there were the vice and injury of the subtle question put by Attorney-General Knox in his Pittsburg speech. Congress may close the channels of interstate commerce in aid of the Constitutional rights and duties of each State, but he should not urge, or allow, Congress so to regulate commerce as to make a crime of that which a State has permitted and has a right to permit.

You do well to invoke the recent brief, filed by the Attorney-General's office in the lottery case, as evidence of the scope of the Knox-Roosevelt plan for exterminating present prosperity. It went far beyond he needs of that case, which presents only the questions whether or not a lottery ticket is an article of interstate commerce, and whether Congress can enact that carrying a lottery ticket from one State to another shall be punished as a crime. The court seems to have decided that an insurance policy is not an object of interstate commerce, because only a contract.

The Attorney-General's office does no arge on the Supreme Court new propositions of Constitutional law unless they have been approved by the Executive branch which the Attorney-General represents. The universally accepted rule is that the United States can only make and punish offences against the power which it can lawfully exercise, but the Attorney-General's lottery brief asks the court to sanction a general Federal police power to keep open the channels of interstate trade, by removing phstacles which Congress may fancy have come of things done in a State, and lawfully sanctioned by a State, as, for example by corporations created by a State, and hen confining their operations within the imits of the State creating them.

The basis of the new Federal police power is "the great aims" for which the Government of the United States was established. That is to be seen in the sentence of the lottery brief which, like the following endeavor to allay suspicion and alarm:

It may well be that where a prohibition is no referable to some of the police powers of a sovereign State, or to the great aims for which all government is founded, and where, therefore, such robibition is an undue trespass upon the liberties of the citizens, that the judicial department of the Government would have the power to declare such a law void. The bill of rights contained in th amendments to the Constitution may well prohibit many arbitrary and unwarranted prohibitions of trade between the States. Any prohibition that would lead to a preference to any port, or that would destroy the immunities and privileges of citizenship, would present a very different question from that involved in the cases at bar.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20. STATE RIGHTS.

A Long-Shot Prophet.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please allo me to say to the world through your prominent paper that there will be a judgment in 1923, between the last of October and the first of November, of which the world will confront a great reverse, especially the United States.

Minister of the Baptist Church.

PAINTINGS AND STATUETTES BY FREDERICK MACMONNIES.

At the Durand-Ruel Galleries an exhibition has been arranged by Theodore B. Starr, consisting of paintings and bronze statuettes by Frederick Macmonnies. The occasion is interesting, since it gives the public an opportunity of seeing this clever sculptor in the recently adopted rôle of

It is late in the day to estimate the qualities of Mr. Macmounies's work as a sculptor, yet the statuettes exhibited here recall them and they have some relation to his work in color. As a sculptor, then, he was a technician of extraordinary ability, with the eye that touches and the thumb that sees, modelling with a fulness and ex-quisiteness of truth and reaching a refinement of expression in the contours and surfaces that is scarcely surpassed by any living artist He was equally a master of construction, a facile and accomplished draughtsman, with a remarkable sense of what is elegant and decorative in composition. But the composition in which he excelled was that of a single figure; such a one, for example, as the "Diana" in this exhibition, which is the perfection of free and graceful movement, lovely from every point of view. It is in a subject such as this, or in the "Boy and Duck," "The Running Cupid" or the boy "Pan of Rohallion." that this sculptor, with much of the Pan, one may hazard, in himself, excels. No tribute, too outspoken, can be rendered to the exceeding loveliness of these statuettes. It is when he is confronted with a larger

problem, involving the dignity of character,

that his comprehension lags behind his manipulative skill. His "Shakespeare" at the Congressional Library, represented here in statuette size, is mainly a triumph of sartorial sculpture, while the "Sir Harry Vane" at Boston is little more than an elegant gentleman drawing on his glove. Still, the latter, with the flow of the cloak thrown across the shoulder and with the broad-brimmed beaver and its trailing broad-brimmed beaver and its trailing feather, has a decorative charm as free as it is sumptuous; while the Shakespeare may interest at close range, but cuts very lumpishly against the background. It is, however, when Mr. Macmonnies adds figure to figure that his cunning fails him. His fountain at Chicago was a congeries of details, not all of them pleasant, rather than a harmonious composition; while the quadriga on the top of the Brooklyn arch has no dignified homogeneity of mass. In this exhibition one may see even in the juxtaposition of only two figures, the Venus and Adonis "how jejune so clever an artist may be. And in this there is another offence; the creature that poses as Venus, in this exhibition one may see even in the juxtaposition of only two figures, the "vention and Adonis" how jejune so clever an artist may be. And in this there is another offence; the creature that poses as Venus, is simply a studio model, represented with its simply a studio model, represented with quite rank naturalism. This was the last chapter in Mr. Macmonnies's practice as a sculptor. The groups for the Brooklyn arch exhibit not only confession in lieu of composition, but an entire suspension of his imaginative faculty. The figures are the balkest possible reproductions of the actualities of the model and in the case of Columbia the artist would appear to have searched for one that should embody the physical qualities in their grossest form. It is at this point of his evolution as a man and an artist that he turns to the more sensuous possibilities of color; and something of grossness still clogs his expression. Not a little suggestive is the fact that his bent is toward canvases of inordinate size. In this of grossness still clogs his expression. Not a little suggestive is the fact that his bent is toward canvases of inordinate size. This obsession of square feet may be a result of his long solourn in Paris, where painters are apt to try for notice at the salon by the cloc. And certainly those canvases are shocking. Their size is starting, and they are brushed in sometimes with an exaggeration of breadth that gives then the suggestion of heaviness. This attitude of approaching and representing the subject is after all a very obeap one, quite removed from the delicate sensibility that was the foundation of the artist's early reputation. Nor is it without a grosser traint of coarseness. The portrait of Monsieur Cardin, to be perfectly frank, is discussed to the fellow holds a volume of From the delicate sensibility of the the catalogue one was in doubt whether the person was a man or a dome whether the person was a man or a dome the fellow holds a volume of "Fecondite." If Mr. Macmonnies thinks that in the that in the comparative wholesomeness of the American environment he will make a hit with such stuff as this he is mightly

of the American environment he will have a hit with such stuff as this he is mightily mistaken.

Let us admit that this picture is a solitary instance of such diseased imagination; at least to so obvious a degree. But there is a signal commonness of feeling perceptible in all these canvases; a protestation of vigor that does not hide the inherent weakness; an indifference of respect toward the subject of the portrait, that sacrifices her individuality to the mere making of a picture. And, as to the pictorial quality, Mr. Macmonnies has only proved so far that his ability is as a garden with many pleasant flowers, but choked with weeds. He has a charming color sense, but so far as one can judge as yet a shallow one; there are morceaux in his pictures, bric-à-brac or bits of costume, rendered with skill and feeling; lastly, a saving grace of artistic motive, quite perceptible notwithstanding the overlay of trashy and sometimes vulgar display. It remains to be seen whether his future development in painting will be along the lines in which he achieved his early and inimitable success as a sculptor, or in the vectainship he pursuit of qualities beyond lines in which he achieved his early and inimitable success as a sculptor, or in the unattainable pursuit of qualifications of his own mind. For he has given no sign as yet of mentality being his forte. Rather he has proved himself, as I have said, a modern Pan, supersensitively gifted, capricious and fascinating, a creature and a creator of emotions altogether lovable, within the limits of their natural scope.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Apropose the thoughtful editorial (Jan. 17) of THE Sun, on the Erie Canal, will you kindly permit a farmer to mention another serious objection to the project of the enlargement of the canal at State expense? Who are to be chiefly benefited by it? First and chiefly the Western producers of manufactured goods the Western producers of manufactured goods and foodstuffs. But New York is also an agricultural State. The source of its chief wealth is its farming community. Its interests are already hurt by the cheaply produced harvests of the bounteous West. In large sections of the State general farming has ceased to be profitable or far less so than formerly. Farm property has greatly declined in values. Within fifty miles of New York farms once held at \$10,000 can now be bought for \$7,000 and even \$5,000. Farmers find it more and more difficult to make the credit side balance the debit in their farm ledgers.

Charity Misled.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Kindly return the money inclosed in accompanying pes to the senders. I feel that these very kind people have bee nisled by the misleading heading given by

THE SUN to my letter of Jan. 18: "The Difficult Task of Supporting a Family on Twent; three Cents a Day." three Cents a Day.

I have never attempted this impossible feat. My letter was simply a protest, a yawp against the existing grind of attempting to live according to the manner of one's birth and breeding on utterly inadequate means.

New Brighton.

S.

The money has been duly returned.

E. Benjamin Andrews en Free Ceal.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 17.—In an address before the class in ethics at the University of Nebrasha to-day Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews made his subject "Perverted Charity." He referred to the coal famine and the free distribution of coal to the poor in a number of cities, saying such a practice was a curse rather than a blessing.

"It lowers the moral stamina of the recipients," said the Chancellor, "and degrades their independence. Years ago I belonged to a church a thousand miles from here whose methods of charity, I believe, were the creation of the devil."

The Chancellor said he made a note at the time of the beneficiaries of the church's charity, and six months later be asw these beneficiaries taking E. Benjamin Andrews on Free Coal.

the World's Fair at Chicago. The surest and best of Blood Purifiers is Jayne's

PAN-ISLAMISM.

A Waning Religious Sense Lessens the Force of the Idea. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having

passed a number of years in Mussulman countries, and had opportunities of observing the relations of the different races professing the religion of Mohammed toward each other, the letter of your correspondent, "The Author of the Dictionary of Islam," in The other, the letter of your correspondent, "The Author of the Dictionary of Islam," in The Sux of Jan. 18, is of much interest. It is true, as he says, that the Sultan is not head of Islam in the strict sense, for by the Wahabis and other of the more puritanical Musulmans he is regarded as a usurper, and himself and his people as little better than heretics. Prescription and an active religious and political propaganda of late years have, however, given him a more or less legal hold of the position in the eyes of Musulmans generally outside of Arabia.

During several residences in Turkey I have never seen an Arab treat a Turk otherwise than as an inferior. The Arab of true Semitic blood is essentially an aristocrat, and besides having the Turk as his conqueror, despises him for his ignorance and race. The Sultan fearathe Arabs, and to maintain his hold over them keeps an Arab circle at Yildiz Palace through whom by favors, and other means, he controls their fellow countrymen at home.

The Rayptians hate the Turk quite; as much as they do the Nagreni or Christian, but being a vassal State of the Sultan he is prayed for in the Mosques in Egypt by name. The Egyptian sentiment toward the Turk was displayed at the time of the revoit in 1882, when Achmed Pacha. Its leader, assumed and was popularly acclaimed by the title of El Arabi, which caused him to be spoken of afterward and since as Arabi Pasha. He expressed the national and race aptipathy to the Turk; and in an interview which the warder had with him soon after the revoit broke out, he expressed the determination to resist Turk and Europeans alike if an attack was made on Egypt.

But India has been the main point of the Sultan's propaganda. Soon after the war of, 1877, when Lord, then Mr. Goschen, was British High Comminssioner at Constantinople, it was discovered that numerous Turkish emissarles were in India making propaganda. Under threat of serious consequences they were hurriedly within the only one through which ladic can hope to better its condition.

The Sux of Jan. 18, is of much interest. It is true, as he says, that the Sultan is not head

Roundtree brought matters to a crisis by asking:

"Do you want kissing in the play?"

"The girls of the cast promptly said "No."

That is right," said Prof. Roundtree. "The minute you start anything of that kind in front of a college audience you will be 'guyed. The first time a kiss is given there will be a general smile, and if you persist in such actions the play will be 'guyed' off the stage."

"What are we to do?" asked the men.

"Won't it be tame without them?"

"I have a substitute," said the instructor.

"Instead of kissing the young women you will simply put your arms around them.

"But, objected the co eds, "we will not allow that."

Therefore "What Happened to Jones" will be presented without kisses or embraces, and the students are wondering what the play will be like. The young women who objected are Miss Elizabeth Bronson, Miss Stephaniu Thayer, and Miss Isabelle Warrington.

The New Primate of All England.

From the St. James's Gasette.

After the rugged force of Dr. Temple, the suave personality of Dr. Randall Davidson will fill the Chair of St. Augustine. His appointment is another testimony to the instinct of Queen Victoria in her estimation of men, for, according to the standard by which ecclesiastics are ordinarily judged, Ran-dall Davidson had but few claims to preferment dall Davidson had but few claims to preferment when his sovereign chose him in 1888 to be Dean of Windsor, and her own immediate adviser in spiritual affairs. He was a passman—through no fault of his own, be it said—at Oxford: he had made no important contribution to literature: he had never been responsible for the administration of a great parish. But he had been closely associated with Archbishop Tait as Domestic Chaplain, and in that capacity had been charged with the duty of conducting a great deal of correspondence lain, and in that capacity had been charged with the duty of conducting a great deal of correspondence with her Majesty, who divined the mental capacity of the young clergyman. From that day forward his advancement was assured. The cloistered case of Windsor led to the toils of the diocese of Rochester, one of the most laborious positions in the Church of Engiand: Rochester, as in the case of his predecessor, Bishop Thoroid, led to Winchester, with the stateliness of Farnham Castle and the dignity of the Garter; and now the highest position onen to an English Churchman has been attained. open to an English Churchman has been attained. Dr. Davidson has been called a court Bishop, but

the term carries no reprosch. England's Use of Black Men in Was.

Mr. Chamberiain's action in declaring that the Kaffir chiefs who fought on our side against the soers shall receive medals marks the end of a long hypocrisy. Up till the close of the war the Government strenuously denied that any native had fought for us at all. If they did not fight, why reward their for us at all. It tary all not light, why reward non-bravery? If, on the other hand, they were non-combatants, to bestow medals at all is to abuse a coveted distinction. But if they were combatants, then Mr. Chamberlain convicts his Government of a deliberate and complicated lie. It is, of course, a matter of history that the natives did fight on our side, and, further, that their employment was one of the two main causes that induced the Boers to

The Tilimans-A Prophecy.

The Hillman-A Prophecy.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Their day is past. We've no further use for shotguns or blood-and-thunder speeches in settling the race question or any other question. The true Southerner is well aware of the fullity of brutal violence. In his heart he despises the cowardly, bullying blustering fools, who no more represent the South than Tweed and Croker represent the North. This man, the true Southerner, is the man whe will bring Tillmunism to the same defeat which Crokerism has suffered at the hands of true New Yorkers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: There is a To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIT: There is a prospect that a new word will be needed to designate what is now termed, for want of a better name, wireless telegraphy. Some word will come into general use, maybe as bad a word as electrocution for the infliction of the death penaity through an electric method. Without standing sponsor for the word, I offer "cosmogram," as a possible permanent substitute for the present makeshift "wire less telegram," and would be glad to hear what may be said in favor of it or against it. There is something to be said on both sides. One thing in its favor is that the business, though it be assumed to the stars, can never outgrow the name.